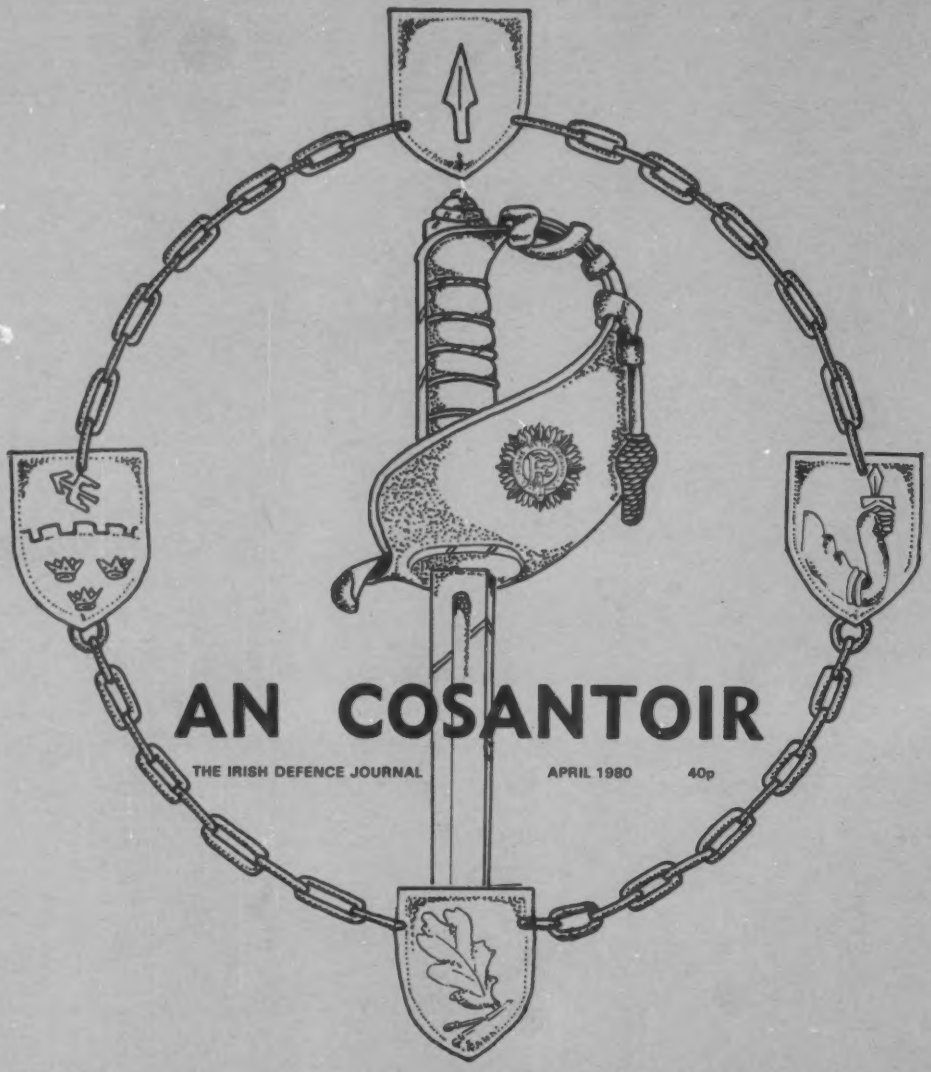

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THE IRISH DEFENCE JOURNAL APRIL 1980 40p

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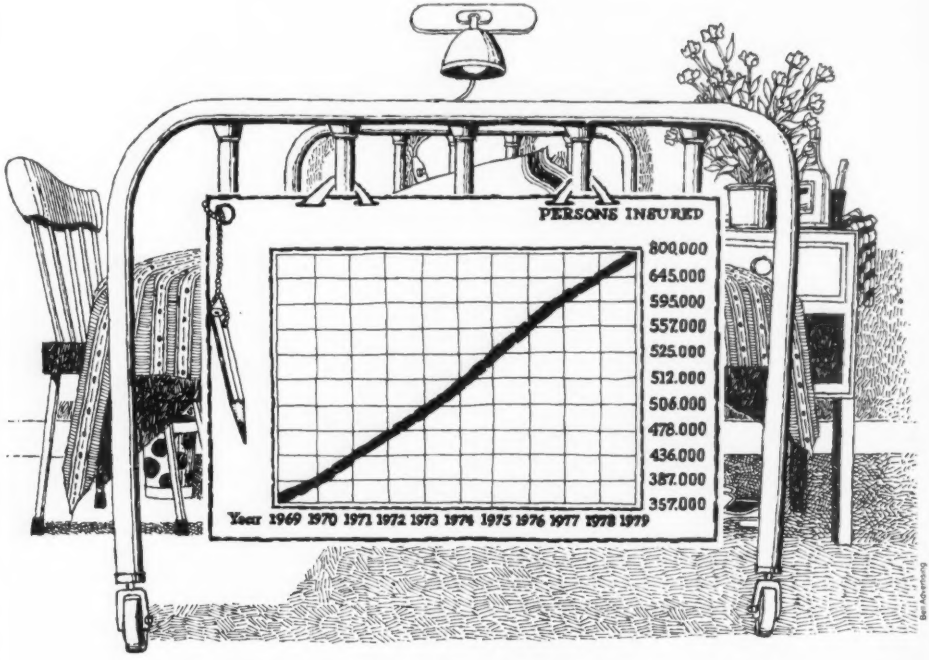


The taking over of the last of the Dublin barracks, Royal Barracks, now Collins barracks, Gen. Mulcahy is accompanied by the COS Gen. S. MacMahon on 17 December, 1922.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS 1916-1922
PART III

Risteard Mulcahy, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.I.

ANOTHER important aspect of Army policy should be emphasised. It was one of defensive aggression against British Military and police forces and against the British administration in Ireland. The various orders issued by Headquarters during the 1920 and 1921 periods testify to the Army's anxiety to protect civilians and civilian property, and here minority interests were as important as those of the majority. Undoubtedly the policy and the standards of the Volunteers in this regard played a major part in harnessing widespread public support for the National Cause, just as the British policy of reprisals against civilians and civilian property harmed the British, both at home and abroad. Sixty years later, and with the worldwide development of terrorist activities, it is hard to appreciate how very disciplined were the actions of the Irish insurgents and how tightly they were directed at the military forces of the enemy.

I would like to make one final point about the Army policy. I have already spoken about the influence of the IRB in the revival of the Volunteers after the Rising. The IRB was an important influence during the War. Its members were active in the Volunteers and in particular they were associated with Collins in his military and intelligence work. However it is emphasised beyond all doubt in the Mulcahy papers that the Council of the IRB, and the leaders of the IRB as such, had no part to play in formulating military policy during the War. Military policy, whether it was arrived at electively or in response to circumstances, was formulated by the leaders of the Volunteers associated with the political leaders, and not by any other group.

Finally, I would like to review his copious references to the relationship between the Army and the civil authority, as represented by the Sinn Fein National Executive up to January, 1919 and by Dail Eireann from January, 1919 onwards. His concern with this issue was provoked by the comments of P. S. O'Hegarty and others that the Army was an undisciplined body which recognised no authority but its own power and arrogance. He quotes P. S. O'Hegarty's statement of 1924:

> 'The greatest achievement of any Irish generation was brought about by a military terrorism in which a civilian government existed merely as a machine for registering military decrees and under which every argument save the gun was eliminated - in a situation in which the political machine became a tool in the hands of the military side of the movement so that in the end the whole thing was moulded by men who were incapable of regarding democratic government seriously, only so far as it could be manipulated or forced to do what the military mind wanted.'

Mulcahy also quotes Beaslai who, in talking of Cathal Brugha's role, firstly as chairman of the Resident Executive of the Volunteers and, from April 1919 as Minister for Defence, stated:

> He was hopelessly out of touch with our Army and the realities of the situation.'

In reference to Beaslai's comment Mulcahy states:

> From the setting up of GHQ Staff in March of 1918 he (i.e. Brugha) took no part in discussion of any matter that could be regarded as purely Staff or military matters and that would almost refer even to the development of policy. I kept in the most constant personal touch with him, visiting him in

his working office in Lawlor's the candlemakers place at Ormond Quay and at his own home at Upper Rathmines Road . . . I found it easy to discharge my duty of keeping in touch with him and there was never any necessity on my part or on the part of the members of the Staff to feel that we were not in all matters pursuing a policy approved of by him and by the Government. Beaslai's phrase means nothing. If it did mean anything, it would mean that I, who was Assistant Minister for Defence as well as Chief of Staff, was out of touch with Cathal or keeping things from him. That was not so; and that Collins, who was his colleague in the Cabinet as well as being deep in very responsible work in the Army, was likewise neglectful. It could be said that he did not come much in direct contact with any other officers or men other than the Army heads of departments, but then I say that he was not given to intrigue and the circumstances of the time did not invite association unnecessarily.'

Beaslai was capable of such inaccuracies because, during the War of Independence, he had little association with the Army except with Collins' intimate Vaughan's Hotel group. It is also evident from the Mulcahy papers that he had not done the appropriate research to write authoritatively about every aspect of the Army.

In a lengthy letter written to Doctor Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe, in 1925, referring to P. S. O'Hegarty's charge, Mulcahy goes into minute detail about the relationship between the Army and the civil authority, and about the Army's concern about the rights of civilians. He refuses arguments attributing an independent attitude to the Army and he presents relevant documentary evidence to support his views. In the course of his letter he states:

'I have papers to show that the military authorities felt it was not right that civilians should be tried by courtmartial, that the work should be done by the Home Affairs Department - that the military authorities saw danger in "allowing people to feel that the Defence Department was, perhaps, trying to run the Government" in connection with matters that should have been done by the Local Government Department . . ."

He also states,

'It is absolutely untrue that the guerilla warfare was not fully approved by the Volunteer Executive and by the Dail Cabinet. It must be perfectly obvious that there was good reason why it should not be publicly made clear that the Dail Cabinet was responsible for the guerilla warfare. Members of the Dail Cabinet had to take public action, and be in public, in circumstances that very often involved arrest, and we could not send members of the Cabinet into their captor's hands with a rope tied round their necks, as would have been the position if it had been in any way publicly made clear that they held themselves responsible for the conduct of the War, or the fact of the War. The published reports of the Dail Proceedings from 1919 and 1921 show that the Dail supported the Volunteers by monies, and imply entire support of their action.'

And again he states:

'O'Hegarty's statement with regard to Griffith's attitude to the military mind is utterly misleading. I was in the most close contact with Griffith and there was a very great sympathy and understanding between the two of us - and O'Hegarty's whole representation of Griffith's last days are utterly absurd and untrue.'

Michael Hayes writes[4] that none of the military leaders were revolutionaries out to turn the social order upside-down and, because many of the fighting men were elected to Parliament, there was really no clear distinction between the Civil and Military powers.

In a paper to the *Irish Historical Society* in 1976[5] I stated:

'Naturally not all military events or activities could be discussed beforehand with a civil authority sadly depleted at times by the absence of many of its members. Poor communication was inherent in the situation and much of the secret service work performed by Michael Collins necessarily required to be kept secret, but no major military matter or matter of serious policy was conducted without consultation with the civil authorities. For example, Griffith was consulted about the campaign to attack police barracks as early as the spring of 1919, but he then adivsed caution, at least until the Dail was likely to be proscribed. Indeed Brugha and other leaders also advised caution and it was their opinion at all times up to the suppression of the Dail in 1919 that the IRA was more of a threat than anything else to the British and that its role was not to take the initiative but to resist the repressive measures of the British authorities.'

In this connection Mulcahy states:

'Apart altogether from the opinions expressed by Cathal Brugha and others to the effect that the Volunteers could never be anything but a threat to Britain, it would not have been reasonable or useful to encourage an attitude of aggression as long as the Dail was there for propaganda appeal purposes.'

The intimate association between Army and political leaders was evident at all levels. Collins was as much a political as a military leader. Mulcahy, although confining himself entirely to military organisation, was first Minister and then Assistant Minister for Defence during the War. Brugha was Chairman of the Resident Executive of the Volunteers and later Minister for Defence. Other army leaders were members of the Dail and at no meeting from the inception of the Dail to the ratification of the Treaty was there criticism of the leadership or conduct of the Volunteers. Of the 20 members of the National Executive of the Volunteers established in 1917, 11 became members of the 1st Dail elected in 1918 and 13 of the 2nd Dail elected in 1921.

Mulcahy states:

'If there had been any element of dissatisfaction in any way, particularly at the State and Army level, the General Executive consisting of 20 members based on provincial and Dublin representation could and would have been asked to discuss the matter.'

He also states:

'Any cheeseparing about the relationship between the Army and the State is a matter of mere verbiage which nothing warrants making any mention of. If there was any weakness in the situation it came from the fact that, so far from being too far apart and being autonomous of one another, the Army chiefs and the members of the Government had relations more closely dovetailed in to one another than would be normal between the heads of the army and the heads of Government.'

Indeed in several places he makes reference to certain weaknesses on the political side. De Valera was away during the critical years of the War and he played no part in formulating military policy. Griffith was the Acting President and had excellent relations with the Army leaders but he was by nature a low-key person and his leadership was

August 1922, the funeral of Arthur Griffith: Gens. Michael Collins and Richard Mulcahy.

impaired to some degree by the absence of De Valera and by the wholehearted acknowledgement by everybody of Dev as the leader of the Movement. It can be said that this wholehearted acknowledgement of Dev's leadership was largely inspired by Griffith himself.

Stack was Minister for Home Affairs but was in prison for some of the period. Both he and Cathal Brugha, who was Minister for Defence, must have had limitations as political leaders when one bears in mind that both refused to become Acting President at the end of 1920 when Griffith was imprisoned and that both refused to join the Treaty Plenipotentiaries. My own conviction, derived from my familiarity with these papers, compels me to say that the military leaders played a major role in establishing a democratic system in this country after it achieved its independence.

All this is not to say that there were no disagreements between the leaders from time to time. The Army leadership was in constant conflict with Stack and the Department of Home Affairs. They maintained that the Army was saddled with responsibilities which rightly were those of Stack's Department, but which the Department of Home Affairs was incapable of providing. They also maintained that vital lines of communication within the Army were threatened by the demands of the Department of home Affairs.

From 1920 onwards there was increasing estrangement between Collins on the one hand and Brugha and Stack on the other. On several occasions during the six critical last months of the War, Brugha was vocal in his criticism of Collins in relation to administrative details in the Army. The Chief of Staff found himself involved in the conflict because of his attempts to protect Collins and he complained on more than one occasion to Dev, after the latter's return from America, that Brugha's attitude was a threat to the security of the army.

Other disagreements were Collins's refusal to go to America during the critical months of early 1921 as proposed by De Valera, and Mulcahy's difficulties with Brugha and Stack in connection with poor leadership of the Volunteers in County Kerry. The Army leaders may also have been irritated by Brugha's insistence in August 1919 that the soldiers should take an oath of allegiance to the Republic and they refused, for security reasons, to hold a formal Volunteer Convention to administer the oath.

In the same way, the Army leaders thought that De Valera's proposal in March 1921 that the Dail should take formal and public responsibility for the activities of the Army was an academic exercise, that it was unnecessary and that it might lead to serious difficulties for the members of the Dail.

On occasions the Civil Government instituted military actions without the approval of GHQ such as Brugha's two attempts to organise parties of Volunteers to assassinate British Ministers. GHQ had no part to play in initiating the Custom House action although troops were provided as requested. Interpersonal conflicts were not unexpected, bearing in mind the stresses of the time and the diverse personalities involved. During the Truce matters come to a head with the formal but ineffective sacking of Mulcahy by Brugha on two occasions and with the demand by Dev, Brugha and Stack for a new Headquarters Staff at the end of November 1921, a demand which was unanimously resisted by GHQ.

Despite these conflicts, there was at no time any fundamental disagreement as regards Army policy and behaviour, either before or during the Truce and, despite the demand for a new Army by Dev,

Mulcahy states that there was no interference with the relationship between himself and the Government nor did it interfere with the work of the Army.

In fact the loyalty of the Army was manifest when, a few days after the signing of the Treaty on December 6th, 1921, and after Dev had publicly indicated his opposition to the terms of the Treaty, De Valera arranged an interview with GHQ Staff to seek their views and their intentions in the event of his winning the vote against the Treaty. Mulcahy writes:

> 'When Dev at that meeting asked the GHQ Staff what his position would be with them if he won the vote against the Treaty, Collins, with is peculiar position in respect of the Treaty, said that he would act simply as an ordinary soldier without any responsibility other than that of the ordinary soldier. I said that I would act with Dev in any position in which he thought I was most suitable. The only qualification that there might be in my mind on that was that I would have to say in public debate in the Dail things in regard to the situation which from the point of view of public confidence would prejudice my holding of my office of Chief of Staff. Everyone else said that they would stand as soldiers supporting the Dail and the Government.'

Some of his other papers confirm the great pride he took in the Army. He states his conviction that any trouble experienced by the Army was brought about by political influences and that they did not originate within the Army itself. As an illustration of his pride in the Army I will finish with three quotations of his, already alluded to by me in a previous paper[5].

In a note about the democratic spirit of the Army, in other words, the Army's subservience to the civil authority,

> 'Not only did this democratic spirit secure the foundations of the Army and its effective growth in difficult conditions, but it secured for the future the foundations of that policy which has made the Army in Ireland the secure upholder and defender of the democratically-elected government.'

In another note he states:

> 'In the early stages of the pre-1921 formation of the Army must be looked for the spirit and experience of democracy in action that enabled what subsequently became the National Army to weather the distracting political divisions of the Treaty debate, of the subsequent violence and disorder of the Army split in the spring of 1922, and of the shock and subsequent turmoil of the civil war, and of the circumstances in 1924 in which the Government dismissed the leaders of the Army of that time. And in the weathering of the circumstances of the changeover of Government in 1932.'

And again he states:

> '. . . and all we can realise at the moment, that its foundations are such, that its traditions are such that it will do nothing but help towards the highest realisations of democratic society and democratic authority.'

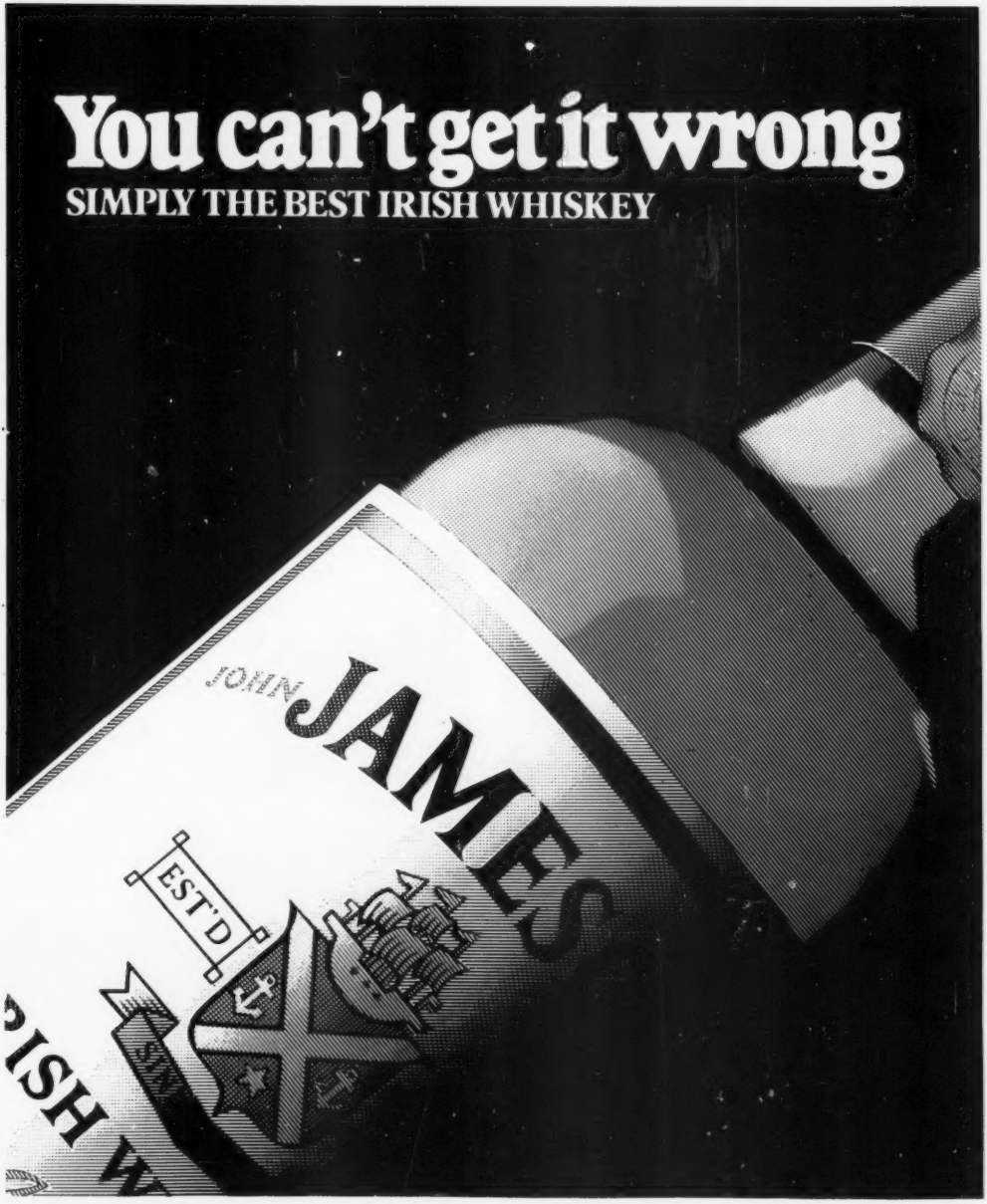
HQ 37 Bn. Re-union:

This will take place at Hotel Keadeen, Newbridge, on Friday June 6th, at 8 p.m. Dinner and music! £8. Booking, before May 16th, with RSM W. Redmond: 045-41301, Ext. 215.

Correction in the January issue. The caption on page 37 should have read 'Irish prisoners leaving Frongoch for Knutsford'.

COSPOIR

At the COSPOIR exhibition at the RDS were, Top: Sgt. J. Dundon 2 M Sq., centre L/W O. Carroll with future sailors, and bottom, Pat Kenny RTE, interviewing 2 Inf. Bn. soldiers. (Air Corps Photos).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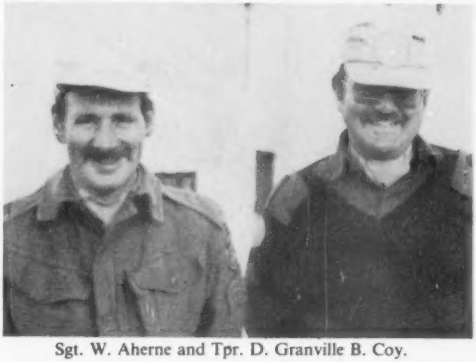
Pictures by Lieut. L. Clancy

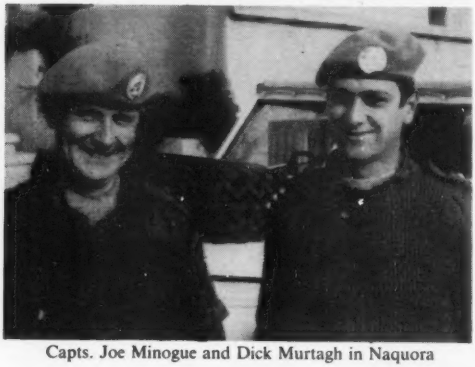
A/M P. O'Neill and Sgt. L. Nolan of the Officers Mess staff.

Gnr. J. Maloney on traffic duty, in AYTA ZUTT.

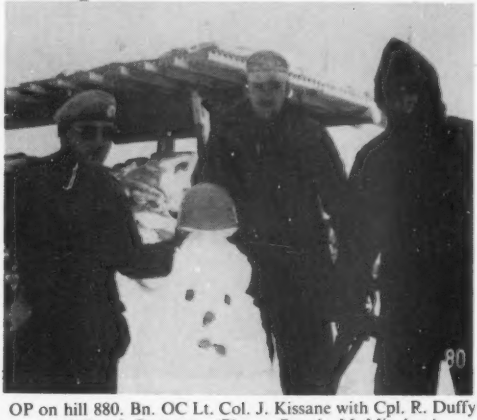
Capt. P. Richardson SO. Humanitarian Section.



Sgt. W. Aherne and Tpr. D. Granville B. Coy.



Capts. Joe Minogue and Dick Murtagh in Naquora



OP on hill 880. Bn. OC Lt. Col. J. Kissane with Cpl. R. Duffy and Pte. J. Browne. (Photo: Comdt. M. Minchan)

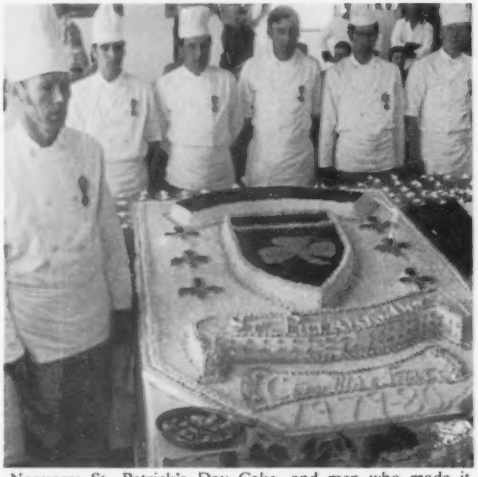
46 INF. BN. UNIFIL

Photos: Tom Burke

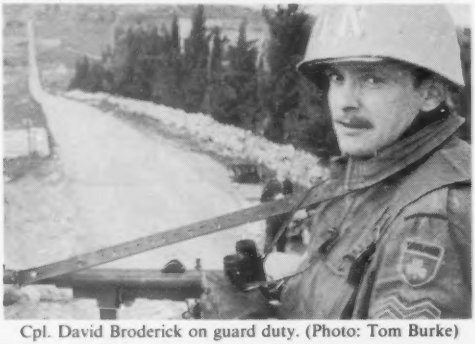
Maj. Gen. E. Erskine force commander UNIFIL presenting UNIFIL medal to Lt. Col. Kissane. Also included Maj. Gen. W. Callaghan Adjt. Gen. and Capt. J. Ryan. (Photo: Comdt. G. Kerwin).

Left to right: Cpl. W. Brown, Pte. E. Leahy, Pte. N. O'Neill, Cpl. G. Conroy, Pte. T. Greegan. (Photo: Tom Burke)

Left to right: Capt. E. Kelly, Cpl. J. O'Neill, Sgt. K. Reid and Capt. L. Murphy. (PHoto: Tom Burke)



Naquora: St. Patrick's Day Cake, and men who made it, including Sgt. P. Daly and Cpl. J. McGraine. (Photo: Comdt. G. Kerwin).



Cpl. David Broderick on guard duty. (Photo: Tom Burke)

Left to right: Capt. T. Russell, Company Commander A Coy. with Cpl. P. Molloy and Pte. F. McGuinness. (Photo: Tom Burke).

Geraldine Branagan in Tibnin
Photo by courtesy of *Sunday World.*

VISIT BY SINGER GERALDINE BRANAGAN TO UNIFIL

Maj. Eddie Kellegher 2 I/C Fiji Batt. whose Grandfather came from Ireland, with Geraldine. (Photo: Comdt. G. Kerwin)

Pte. T. Barrett, Cpl. G. Conroy, Pte. N. O'Neill on patrol with Geraldine. (Photo: Comdt. G. Kerwin).

Men of the 46 Inf. Bn. welcoming Geraldine to Naquora. (Photo: Tom Burke)

Geraldine on Guard. (Photo: Tom Burke).

Geraldine meeting the people. (Photo: Comdt. G. Kerwin).

St. Patrick's Night Concert at Tibnin. Left to right: Lt. Col. J. Kissane OC 46 Batt., Maj. Gen. W. Callaghan Adjt. Gen., and Mr. Sean Whelan Irish Consul to the Lebanon. (Photo: Tom Burke).

UNFICYP

Maj. Gen. J. Quinn presenting shamrock to NCO's serving with UNFICYP. Left to Right: Sgt. M. Purcell, 3 Inf. Bn., CQMS M. Nugent McKee Bks. Coy., Sgt. J. Gordan 1st Armoured Car Sqn. (Photo: Comdt. G. Kerwin).

FAI visit to Cyprus, Ireland versus Cyprus match. Left to right: Liam Ramble Hon. Sec. FAI; Charlie Cahill, President FAI; Maj. Gen. James Quinn, Force Commander UNFICYP; Peader O'Driscoll, Secretary FAI; Lt. Col. Kevin Duffy, UNFICYP HQ. (Photo: MPLO, UNFICYP)

Johnny Giles with BSM. G. Hunt, 2 FAR. (Photo: Comdt. G. Kerwin).

Members of the Irish Team and the 46 Bn. in Makarios Stadium, Nicosia. (Photo: Comdt. G. Kerwin)

Picture shows Left to Right: Pte. Richard O'Brien, Pte. Conleth Dunne, Liam Brady, Pte. Sean Coleman, Pte. Brian Samuels. (Photo: Comdt. G. Kerwin)

CQMS W. Lawlor, BQMS P. O'Sullivan with Tom McCaughren RTE at Naquora. (Photo: Comdt. G. Kerwin).

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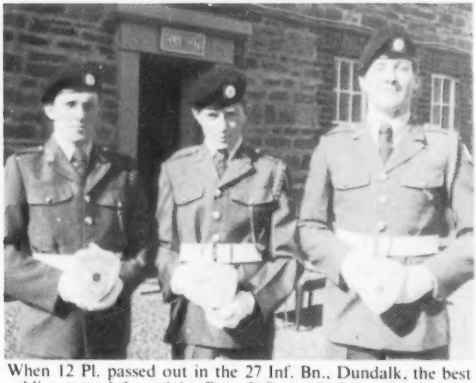
Quinnsworth

EASTERN COMMAND

Sgt. Major J. Dillon, McKee Bks. who has retd. receiving a presentation from Major Gen. P. J. O'Carroll with Lt. Col. A. Crowe and CS D. Crowley.

During a recent demonstration of Infantry Weapons members of the Bn. who took part were above: Front L. to R: Cpl. J. Behan, Ptes. J. Farrell, N. Browne, K. Maher, P. Carter. Back: Ptes. E. McQuaid, T. Vickers, Cpl. P. Kelly, Sgt. M. Byrne, Cpl. K. McDonagh, Ptes. A. Rennaldy, M. McCabe, J. Smith



When 12 Pl. passed out in the 27 Inf. Bn., Dundalk, the best soldiers were left to right: Ptes. J. Ryan, P. Foley, M. Frayne. (Photo: Sgt. A. Egerton).

E. Comd. Exercises in the Phoenix Park. (Air Corps Photo).

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SOUTHERN COMMAND

Recent promotions in the 15 Inf. Bn., Listowel, were left to right: Sgt. J. Halpin, and Sgt. J. Reidy, with the OC F Coy, Capt. M. Whelan. (Photo: Pte. S. Hanley).

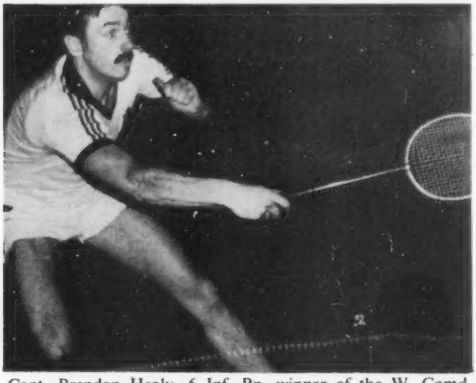
Winners of the indoor soccer league, held in Sarsfield Bks., Limerick. Pte. Aherne and Comdt. Nichelson. Back: Lt. Cronan, Ptes. O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Grady, Cpl. O'Brien, Pte. O'Connor, Pte. Leang. (Photo: Cpl. J. O'Brien).

Southern Command Basketball Team runners up in All Army Championships. Back, left to right: Cpl. J. Morrison, BMS J. Clinch, Cpl. M. Marshall, Sgt. J. Morgan, Cpl. M. McCahill. Front: Cpl. P. Flood, Cpl. V. Clinch (Capt.), Cpl. G. Dineen, BMS T. Conaghan. (Photo: S. Aherne).

WESTERN COMMAND

Galway All-Stars 1979: Capt. C. Fitzgerald, rugby; Capt. C. MacDaid, soccer; Lt. Col. D. Curry, Retd., Hall of Fame; Sgt. P. O'Boyle, pitch and putt.

After 42 years service with I Cn Cois, Sair. Major J. Brophy retired, is shown here with Lt. Col. S. Murphy, Bn. OC and BQMS G. O'Mahoney.



Capt. Brendan Healy, 6 Inf. Bn. winner of the W. Comd. Badminton championship in action.
(Photo: Capt. S. O Fiachain)

Lt. Col. T. Gleeson who recently retd. photographed with his wife and Fr. G. Donnelly CF. (Photo: P. Devaney)

On a visit to Western Comd. area records, the Adjt. Gen. was photographed with the staff. Back row, left to right: Cpl. A. Kelly, Sgt. S. Kelly, Cpl. S. O'Brien, Cpl. J. Gaffey, Cpl. J. Beaumont, Cpl. M. Kelly, C/S J. McDonagh, Sgt. P. O'Callaghan, Cpl. E. Devlin, Cpl. J. Curran, Pte. J. Kennedy, Sgt. M. Keogh. Seated: Capt. A. Kilfeather, Maj. Gen. P. O'Callaghan, Lt. Col. P. Begley, Capt. C. Kavanagh. (Photo: P. Devaney).

WESTERN COMMAND

The photo above, which was loaned by Lt-Col. Sean Clancy (Retd.), shows the 4 Inf. Bn. No. 2 Brigade Western Command Hurling team of 1925/26, Runners-Up All-Army final 1926 - they were beaten by Southern Command. Also in 1926, playing as John McBrides, they won the Mayo Co. Championships. The Commanding Officer of the Bn. was Comdt. Sean Haughey, father of the present Taoiseach Mr. C. J. Haughey, who himself served with the North County Dublin Bn. FCA in the Mid Fifties. The No. 2 Brigade were the first winners of the Gymnastics Championships in 1928. The man second from left, front row, is Lt. Sean Clancy who in 1937 was Asst. Sec. of the Army Athletic Association and a Member of the famous Army Metro hurling teams of the 1930's. C/S later, Sgt/Major, Jim Houlihan the famous Clare and Munster hurler of the 20's and 30's was another member of the Army Metro team and is seated sixth from left front row.

Back Row L to R: Pte. W. Keane, Pte. T. Ellis, Pte. P. Yeates, Pte. D. O'Beirne, Pte. J. Long. Middle Row: C/S M. Powell (Trainer), Cpl. T. Cuddighy, Cpl. M. Brennan, Pte. P. Maher, Pte. T. Lenihan, Pte. M. Halloran, Pte. P. Burke. Front Row: Pte. M. Forde, Lt. S. Clancy, Comdt. Sean Haughey, Pte. S. Kearney (Capt.), Lt. H. McAtamoney, C/S J. Houlihan, Pte. P. Daly.

An GOIC Iarthair Brig-Gin Mac an Stiobhairt agus Oifigeach an Dun ar occaid a chuirt deireannach Oifigiuil go Dun Ui Mhaoiliosa, Gaillimh ar 24.1.80.

Cead Line (Cle go deas): Cft O Gaorthain, Lt-Col O Connaill, Lt-Col O Dixon, Lt-Col O Murchu OIC 1 Cn Cois, Col O Suibhne OIC 4 Briog. Brig-Gin Mac Stiobhairt GOIC Iar. Col O hArtigan OIC FCA Iar, Lt-Col O Leech, An tAthair O Ceallaigh, Lt-Col O Murchu Ion Ceans Iar. Dara Line (cle go deas): Lt Ua Conchabhair, Lt Mac Oireachtaigh, Lt O hOirbeaird, Lt O Ciallaigh, Cft. De Siun, Cft. MacGreal, P. Cft. MacGreal, J. Cft. MacCormaic, Cft. O Fibhes, Cft. O Halla, Cft. Breathnach, Cft. O Beirn, Cft. MacDonncadha. Triu Line (cle go deas): Lt MacGeimhreigh, Capt. O Fiachain, Capt. O Colcloudha, Capt. MacTraolagh, Capt. MacDaibhaid, Capt. O Treasaigh, Capt. O Suilleabhain, Cft. Maghuidhir, Cft. O Faoilean, Cft. O Criogain.

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AIR CORPS

Mr. Clayton Love Jnr. with Capt. K. Humphreys at Baldonnel. Mr. Love made a presentation to the Air Corps to acknowledge the Corps assistance given to him during the 1979 Fastnet race. (Air Corps Photo).

Delivery day of the HS125-700B at Casement Aerodrome, Baldonnel, 13 February, 1980. Left to right: Capt. John Goss (Flying Wing);; Comdt. Ultan Lyons, (Technical Wing); John Power and Maura Waters, (R9); J. Yates (Irish Agent - British Aerospace); Daithi Scollard; Comdt. 'Mick' Hipwell (Flying Wing); Brig. Gen. J. O'Connor, G.O.C. Air Corps., Maj. Gen. M. J. Murphy, QMG and G. Scully, Dept. of Defence. (Air Corps Photo).

Cpl. Patrick Hickey, Adm. Sg., Casement Aerodrome, Air Corps Super Star, receiving his trophy from Mr. J. Kavanagh of Canada Life. The competition included running, swimming, archery, weight lifting, soccer, grenade throwing and obstacle course. Twenty-three year old Cpl. Hickey is a son of Sgt. Maj. S. Hickey, Equitation School. (Air Corps Photo).

Gen. Adolf 'Dolfo' Galland visited Casement Aerodrome, Baldonnel last month, and flew to GLENCREE Cemetery by helicopter to lay a wreath on the Memorial to German Servicemen who died here during World War II. He was then the guest of honour at a luncheon in the Officers Mess and was presented, by Grig. Gen. Jerry O'Connor on behalf of the officers' of the Air Corps, with a wooden plaque carrying the Pilots Wings in silver and an inscribed silver plate.

Adolf Galland was born in 1912. He is the most famous surviving LUFTWAFFE Commander of World War II, and holds the Knights Cross with Diamonds. He has 104 confirmed victories to his credit. He was a Flight Commander in Spain 1937-38 and led fighter wing JG 26 "SCHLAGETER" on the channel front in 1940. He was then appointed General of Fighters and held the post with distinction until relieved for opposing Hitler's views in January 1944. He ended the war leading the first jet fighter squadron, JV-44, in action. He entered commercial aviation in 1950's and is Germany's youngest general of Modern Times. He has written a number of books on Air Warfare including "The First and the Last" an account of his experiences in WW2. (Air Corps Photo).

DFAA FIXTURES - MAY

Orienteering		20/21		E. Comd.
Football - Medical Service Cup - Rd 1 - 7 May				
(a)	NS	V	S. Comd.	Cobh
(b)	Air Corps	V	E. Comd.	Baldonnell
Semi-Finals - 21 May				
	Winner (a)	V	C. Comd.	
	Winner (b)	V	W. Comd.	
Hurling - Chaplains Cup - Rd. 1 - 14 May				
	W. Comd.	V	S. Comd.	Mullingar
	E. Comd.	V	Air Corps	Army Grounds

Golf - I/Comd. - Rd. 1 Air Corps V S. Comd. - 21 May

Soccer - Defence Forces V Irish Universities - 8 May - Esplanade.

OFFICERS' PROMOTIONS - MARCH

Name	To	From	To
Callaghan, W.	Maj. Gen.	ACS, CS'S Br., AHQ. Staff	A.G., AG'S Br., AHQ Staff.
Prendergast, W.	Brig. Gen.	D. QMG	A.C.S.
O'Sullivan, G.	Col.	EO., 'E' Comd.	DAG.
Crowley, H.	Col.	Bde. E.O. 6 Bde.	O.C., 'E' Comd., FCA.
Flynn, J.	Col.	Comd. E.O., 'S' Comd.	OC, 2 Bde.
Casey, J.	Col.	ADM Sec. AG'S Br. AHQ	D. Cav.
Egan, J.	Col.	O.C., 5 Inf. Bn.	D. Int.
O'Neill, J. J.	Col.	EO HQ East Comd.	D/QMG.
Timmons, Stephen	Col.	OC, 2 Field Arty. Regt.	Senior ADC to an t-Uachteran
Moloney, Roger	Lt. Col.	HQ 2 Inf. Bn.	OC, 1 Garr. Coy, Military Police.
Kelly, James	Lt. Col.	HQ 27 Inf. Bn.	S.O., Directorate of Training.
Leyne, T. N.	Lt. Col.	Depot Ordnance	Comd. QM. East Comd.
Swan, D. A.	Lt. Col.	OPS Sec. Staff AHQ	OC, 29 Inf. Bn.
McGreal, J. V.	Lt. Col.	OPS Staff HQ Cgh. Comd.	E.O., 6 Bde.
Bergin, J. N.	Lt. Col.	2 Field Arty. Regt.	Commandant Cadet School.
Guerin, Michael	Lt. Col.	Trg. Sec. AHQ Staff	EO, Directorate of Reserve Forces.
O'Connor, L. J.	Lt. Col.	12 Inf. Bn.	EO, Western Comd. FCA.
Enright, Jeremiah	Lt. Col.	HQ Curragh Comd. FCA.	OC, 27 Inf. Bn.
Leckey, N. N.	Lt. Col.	Int. Sec. AHQ Staff	OC, 3 Inf. Bn.
Sweeney, D.	Comdt.	1 Grn. M.P.C.	QM 'E' Comd. Inf. Force.
Lally, J.	Comdt.	Stn. ADJT, ADM Flight, Gormanstown	H.Q. Coy. 27 Bn.
Young, J.	Comdt.	S.O. (Capt.) Trg. Sec.	S.O. (Comdt.) Trg. Sec.
Doyle, D.	Comdt.	2 i/c C.T. Depot 'W' Comd.	H.Q. 'W' Comd.
Gleeson, F.	Comdt.	'A' Coy 25 Bn.	Sp. Coy 1 Bn.
Kiely, E.	Comdt.	OPS. Offr. 30 Bn.	HQ 'C' Comd.
De Faoite, C.	Comdt.	ADJT. McKee Bks.	Bde. ADJT. 2 Bde.
Mullins, L.	Comdt.	OPS. Offr., 27 Bn.	OIC 'Q' Staff, 'E' Comd. FCA.
Roche, J.	Comdt.	ADJT. & Coy. Comdr. Depot Sigs.	O.C., 5 Fd. Sigs.
Brennan, P.	Comdt.	1 Fd. Sig. Coy.	O.C., 1 Fd. Sig. Coy.
McCarthy, P.	Comdt.	AHQ Sig. Coy.	Att. HQ Air Corps
Pender, P.	Comdt.	Q.M. ADM Coy. Depot S & T.	Att. Dir. S & T.
Downes, S.	Comdt.	C.T. Depot 'W' Comd.	'A' Coy 6 Bn.
O'Sullivan, P.	Comdt.	OPS. Offr. 2 Bn.	'B' Coy 12 Bn.
O'Leathlobhair, C.	Comdt.	1 F.A.R.	O.C. C.D.A. & Gov. Detn. Bks.
O'Dwyer, M.	Comdt.	ADJT. 4 Bn.	O.C. 'B' Coy. 4 Bn.
O'Brien, M.	Comdt.	ADM Offr. 7 Bn.	H.Q. 'E' Comd.

NCO's PROMOTIONS - MARCH

RANK	NAME	UNIT	PROMOTED TO
C/S	Houlihan, P.	2 Grn. S&T	BSM McKee Bks. Coy.
Bty/Sgt.	Ryan, J.	Dep. Arty.	RSM
CQMS	O'Neill, J.	Dep. MPC	Coy/Sgt.
CQMS	Mullins, F.	Dep. Sigs.	Coy/Sgt.
Sgt.	Loughins, F.	BWS S&T	Coy/Sgt.
Sgt.	Blake, J.	Obs. Corps	Coy/Sgt.
Sgt.	Cummins, M.	Air Corps	Flt/Sgt.
Sgt.	Dorgan, L.	1 FA Regt.	CQMS
Sgt.	Doyle, J.	2 Grn. AOC	CQMS
Sgt.	O'Neill, J.	Mil. Col.	CQMS
PO	Cotter, J.	NS	CPO

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WHAT THE PAPERS NOTICE

PIONEERS

The Irish Times reported that "The Army's first women cadets start their military training in the Curragh this morning (10.3.80).

The Army has decided to withhold their names at this stage so they are not made to feel like guinea pigs."

The *Herald* of that evening had no such inhibitions. They decided that the girls were shy. "As they marched into another all-male Bastion to share a common life with 1300 men. At midday the four female pioneers reported for duty at the Army's Curragh Camp for training as cadets."

Not alone did the *Herald* reveal that the girls were Pioneers but they gave their names as well.

"The four firsts are Marie Flynn, P.E., from Cork, Colette Harrison, P.E., from Dublin and Mairin McEnery, P.E. from Dublin. All three are graduates in Physical Education from Thomond College. The fourth shy pioneer is Marie O'Donoghue B. Mus., a graduate from Athlone."

The *Herald* had more revelations

"In their first month in the Curragh a spokesman said today the girls will get an intense grilling on army life. By the time two go to England on May 6 and the other two on June 27 they will have a good understanding of life in uniform. The four girls will get their training apart from the boys at the Curragh said the spokesman. He denied this was any sign that the Army thought they would be unable to stick the gruelling course laid on for male recruits. The only reason the four were getting a separate course was because the young male cadets were already half way through their gruelling introductory course."

All this grilling and gruelling it sounds like 3rd Degree or Regulo 10.

The Westmeath-Offaly Independent went one better and printed a photograph of "The first Woman Cadet". She proved to be the musical member of the quartet and a daughter of Comdt. and Mrs. Jack O'Donoghue of Athlone.

We will leave the last word to Mrs. Martha Ruane who wrote the following to the *Irish Times.*

Sir, - I refer to the report headed "Women to begin Army Training" in *The Irish Times* (March 10th, 1980) and wonder why Irish women have to go to the English Army to be trained to partake in the Irish Army?

I am sure that officers of the Irish Army are more than capable of training women - surely there is not that much difference between men and women. I spoke to a naval officer who said that, as far as he could see, a few problems arose with regard to a male training women, e.g. kit inspection (where one's underwear is examined - hence embarrassment for male and female). Surely, something as small as this could be overcome. Were I brave, patriotic, eligible and lucky enough to become a recruit in our Army, I would much prefer to be trained by male Irish Officers than be trained by female English ones. Does our Army suffer from an inferiority complex as well? - Yours, etc.

(Mrs.) MARTHA RUANE,
102 Churchview Road,
Killiney, Co. Dublin.

Who is this sensitive Naval Officer, we wonder?

On the occasion of the passing out parade of the 40th potential NCO's course in McGee Bks., Kildare, Col. T. McDunphy Directory of Artillery with Capt. R. Twomey Adjt. of Artillery presented certs of graduation to students. Left to right: Gnr. C. Walsh, 3rd Fld. Artillery Regt.; Gnr. P. Nunan, Depot Artillery; Gnr. P. Kenny, Depot Artillery; and Gnr. P. O'Neill CDA. (Photo: Comdt. P. Walsh)

THE DUBS

We know what old soldiers do - they simply fade away. What do old footballers do? They take up darts and beat young soldiers. As the *Evening Herald* reported: "The Dubs returned to winning form last night but they had to change their sports to do so. Jimmy Keaveney, Paddy Cullen, Pat Gogarty and Alan Larkin took up a challenge at darts from the members of the Army's Collins Barracks team and won 6-4. Showing their prowess at the game which has become a major TV spectacle in recent months, are Jimmy Keaveney, Sgt. Joe Hanley and Goalkeeper Paddy Cullen."

Are there no Kerry dart players?

Lt. Col. N. Bergin, Cadet Master, and Capt. P. Rossiter, Instr. with the first cadets for the Womens' Corps. Left to right: Cadets M. McEnery, C. Harrison, M. O'Donoghue and M. Flynn. (Photo: Air Corps).

Seamus McNeill drew this inspection of the Depot Cav. by Col. A. T. Lawlor and Capt. P. Byrne in 1947. (Reproduced by courtesy Col. I. Noone, Retd.)

ATTENTION ALL TROOPERS

For the benefit of those who will be soldiering into the 80s and 90s when the ladies begin to appear in large numbers we append the following from the *Sunday Express.*

"BONN: American Army private William Walker, stationed at Nuremburg, West Germany, has been courtmartialled and sentenced to 30 days . . . . for telling a dirty joke. He told it in the mess in front of new recruit Mary Sanchez who, reporting Walker to the unit commander, said: "I don't mind being supposed to fight like a man, but I don't have to listen to people swearing like troopers."

LITANI

The latest *Litani* to reach us was the JANUARY edition so we read about Christmas festivities rather than the High Jinks of St. Patrick's Day, now known as St. Geraldine's Day.

The Irish Personality of the month was Sgt. Mick Daly, Cook Sgt. 46 Irish Batt., which says volumes for the fare Sgt. Daly and his team must have served up for Christmas. According to *Litani* - "A wonderful Christmas dinner was climaxed when C.O. Irish Batt. dragged a redfaced Mick from the kitchen to receive a standing ovation from his fans."

"Mick who has previous UN service in Cyprus in 1969 has served seventeen years with the Irish Army. We have no hesitation in awarding him our vote as 'Irishbatt Personality of the month'."

In addition to photographs of Sgt. Daly and the Irish Battalion Commander, Lt. Col. Jack Kissane, the Litani had a photograph which may go into the Guinness Book of Records. It is a picture of a most striking Dutch (female) officer, Major Annelies F. Wijkmans, saying farewell to some of her comrade officers in Naquora. The caption beneath the picture reads "The seemingly shy gentleman saying goodbye to Annelies is Lt. Col. E. F. Whyte, Camp Commandant." Thank heavens they put in that word "seemingly" otherwise we would all have been worried about personality changes brought on by mixed soldiering.

Some further statistics about Major Wijkmans, from Litani:

"The Netherlands have about 500 female officers and NCO's, and Major Annelies Wijkmans is one of them. She has 12 years service in the Dutch Army - dietetic, hygiene, administration and logistics are her professional fields. Until recently the military female professionals were not permitted to serve in the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery or Engineer units - they were supposed to be non-combatants. The Dutch Government has now decided that female military personnel shall have the same rights as the men where they may now serve in all military units. Most people find it quite normal to see women in uniform in the Netherlands and these women are respected for their high professional standard."

CLONAKILTY LANDING

The *Irish Post*, a very popular paper with the Irish in Britain, does not often come our way. An issue last year had an interesting article by Dermot McCarthy on "The Day the War came to Clonakilty." It may recall memories for some 1st Division Veterans. Dermot was 6 at the time but he remembers vividly the day, March 4, 1943, when a Flying Fortress landed in Clonakilty. It came down safely on "a stretch of soft ground about two miles from the town, known to the locals as 'Whites Marsh'."

The first man out of the plane was one Sgt. Guy Tice and he asked a curious farmhand "Where are we?" "In Whites Marsh" came the reply in a lovely West Cork accent. As Sgt. Tice had been on his way from CASABLANCA to LONDON the mind boggles as to what he made out of Whites Marsh. However, it did not take long for the crew to be made at home and Dermot McCarthy reports "They were all checked into a local hotel where excellent food was to be had in plenty and where the licensing laws weren't too strict."

The report has a photograph, with names, of the

On his retirement, the Adjutant Gen. Maj. Gen. P. J. Carroll, with the COS, Lt. Gen. C. O'Sullivan. (Photo: C/S M. Murphy).

At the presentation to the Aid. Gen., Col. M. Gill, Col. W. Bunworth, Retd., and Col. T. Russell. (Photo: C/S M. Murphy).

11 crew members and a Lt. T. W. Glavin of the Irish Army. The writer wonders if the *Irish Post* will reach any of the U.S. Airmen. We wonder if any of the detachment from Collins Bks. who took part in the operation still read *An Cosantoir.*

FALL OUT

"IRELAND WOULD BE RUN FROM A BUNKER IN ATHLONE". So ran the heading over Michael Denieffe's article in the *Sunday Independent.* At first we thought the new GOC West had invited the Taoiseach down for a game of golf. But no, it was the lead in to an interesting answer to the question "Could we survive nuclear war?" About the bunker in question, as Michael Denieffe explained -

"Behind the high security walls of a midland army barracks, a small basement bunker encased in concrete awaits a key role in determining the destiny of this country and its people in the event of a nuclear holocaust.

It is spartan, with essential life supports and minimum standards of accommodation. But these characteristics belie its importance to the nation in the wake of a conflict which most people prefer to imagine will never happen - and the consequences of which few can even comprehend.

Situated in Custume Barracks, Athlone, this is the current National Control Centre from where the country could be run in the event of a nuclear alert. From here, the Taoiseach or Government Ministers could broadcast direct to the country through a link-up with RTE - and it is the nerve centre of a pre-prepared national plan linked up through an independent communications system to regional and local control centres throughout the country."

Who else is provided for?

"Astonishingly, a Government source confirmed last week that there is NO official shelter designated for the Cabinet in the event of a nuclear crisis. But such a facility may be provided in plans for a more sophisticated national control centre planned for Renmore Barracks, Galway as part of the decentralisation process of the Department of Defence."

We are still going West it seems.

Mr. Gerry Scully, Director of Civil Defence,

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Minister for Defence Mr. P. Faulkner on a visit to Custume Bks. Athlone. Left to right: Lt. Gen. C. O'Sullivan, Chief of Staff, C/S M. Collins 6 Bty., Brig. Gen. L. Hogan OC Western Comd., Sgt. A. Sherlock 6 Bn. and Lt. Col. Liam Clancy OC Custume Bks. (Photo: P. Devaney)

The Minister for the Gaeltacht, Mrs. Maire Geoghegan-Quinn, inspecting a Guard of Honour at the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Galway. The Guard of Honour was drawn from 4 Bty., 5th Field Art. Regt. FCA. It was commanded by Lt. Gerry Murphy. (Photo: Capt. P. Rowan).

described as a "key figure in the alert" had a cautionary comforting message to impart.

"I am convinced that in a fall-out situation from a nuclear blast in Britain, we can implement a programme that will save hundreds of thousands of lives" he said. "But the public would have to follow instructions carefully - do most of the work themselves.

A thought-provoking article. We will ask the Editor to reprint it before the next Annual Mission.

GERALDINE

No doubt the month belonged to Geraldine no matter which paper you searched for military coverage. From the halls of McKee to the shores of Naquora as the Marines might sing it.

It all started with a Press Conference in McKee Bks. which was covered by Mary Glennon for the *Evening Herald* and Terry O'Sullivan for the *Evening Press*, Mary Glennon, with the female interest in fashion, revealed that Geraldine "planned to deck herself out in full uniform and do the whole Vera Lynn bit out there under the Middle East skies." Mary also announced that the Adjutant General designate, "Brigadier General O'Callaghan, would be there to witness this unique wearing of the green by Geraldine on St. Patrick's Day in South Lebanon."

Terry O'Sullivan had the male, military, angle on the trip "The entertainers will be flown from London to Beirut, where the UN take over, and the Army, (this mans Army) will offer such delights as sleeping in canvas, amuigh fein speir. No problem normally . . . but what the hell do you do with Geraldine."

To judge by subsequent photographs, the brutal and licentious had no second thoughts on what to do with Geraldine. They kissed her goodbye at the Airport, a Signal success according to all observers, they sat her on their knees, (Cpl. Rochford) held her close (Pte. Gerry O'Brien) and applauded wildly (Pte. Martin Moore).

The travel arrangements were made by British Airways which was just as well, because a venerable journalist on RTE announced that Miss Brannagan was "setting out for the Congo to entertain Irish Units there." Those were the days, my friends.

LOCALS

The Drogheda Independent had a two page feature on "The attractions of Army Life" which should be a definite aid to recruiting in that area. The photographic coverage was considerable and the writer left you in no doubt as to how they feel about their "own" unit in Gormanston.

"When Drogheda people think of the Army, Gormanston Camp immediately comes to mind. The camp is the base for the 27th Infantry Battalion **B Company, commanded by Comdt. Donie O'Regan.**

It's a young outfit, celebrating its third birthday this week but already it has gained the reputation of being one of the finest in the country and indeed, it acts as the 'demonstration' unit for visiting dignitaries etc. B Coy. is basically a local unit. Out of 115 Private soldiers 54 are from the Drogheda area, 49 from Balbriggan and 16 from County Meath. The second in Command, Capt. Tony Hanlon is also a local man - he comes from well known Drogheda stock.

The duties of the Company are very much linked with the security problem in Ireland at the moment. Three-quarters of all internal security activity takes place in the area covered by the 27th Batt. and one of the chief functions of B Coy. is to act as reserve for the other two Companies in the 27th Batt. who are working on the border.

Other operations covered by the Coy. are to assist at blasting operations, provide exposive escorts and also escorts at banks, hospitals, courthouses and garda stations.
The facilities in the camp are good and getting better. At present the men are just waiting for the word, to move into what has been described as "the most modern Army accommodation in Europe" which incorporates sleeping quarters for men in units catering for one, four or ten men."

Sounds wonderful. Mosney will have to look to its laurels.

Three well-known Gormanston "residents" gave enthusiastic recommendations on soldiering - Capt. Tony Hanlon, "who was the first B Coy. officer to arrive in Gormanston three years ago", Sgt. Mickey Smith, "who is the first soldier in Gormanston to be recommended for a DSM by Major General Erskine", and C. S. Eddie Bradley who is on the verge of retiring at 39 with 21 years happy service behind him.

Five members of the Glasson Centre of 'A' Company 16th Infantry Battalion C/S Tommy Greene, Sgt. Paul Kearney, Lt. Sean Reid, Sgt. Robert Greene and Cpl. Pat Conlon, who between them have one hundred and forty three years service with the FCA.
They attended their nightly parades in the old school at Tubberclare and they all have attended their annual training camps continuously for the last thirty years. Three of the group are rifle marksmen - Lt. Sean Reid, Sgt. Robert Greene and Sgt. Paul Kearney and have represented 'A' Company in the All-Army shooting competitions in the Curragh on twenty occasions, while Lt. Sean Reid and Sgt. Greene were runners up in the individual Championship. (Photo: P. Devaney).

HONOUR DUE

It was a good month for promotions and all the papers carried photographs and biographical details. *The Irish Times* had an editorial on the subject.

"Yesterday the Department of Defence released one of the most gilded promotion lists in its history, including three new Brigadier Generals. For the Defence Forces, too, are a growth industry. Not much more than a decade ago their strength was around 8,000. Today it is 16,861. It has of necessity been a growth industry with the troubles in the North, yet for much of the life of our State there has been a general undercurrent of incomprehension amounting at times even to resentment. It has been suggested more than once in the recent past that we could do without an army and rely entirely on the Garda Siochana.
In an ideal world there would be no armies. We do not live in an ideal world. Yet, apart from a defensive and generally supportive role at home, our soldiers have played a Samaritan and salutary role around the world on behalf of the United Nations and always in the interests of peace."
And later on -
"But the lads from the heart of the people built well. The Army has been for many their university. And the Army, which split so bitterly and bloodily, was able, less than two decades later, during the second World War, to re-absorb Republicans and Free Staters and to demonstrate rather than to preach the common

To most of us Oglaigh na hEireann means the men in green. And yesterday some distinguished men in green received the commendation of their Commander in Chief and deserve the appreciation of the rest of us."

One old soldier had reservations, not about the tribute to the Army, but to the absence of a salute to another force. Gregory Allen, Garda champion and curator had this to say in a letter to the *Irish Times.*

"Sir, In 1943, when older contemporaries in the green of Oglaigh na hEireann had made the dangerous crossing of the Blackwater in the great manoeuvres, and already in comradeship had also breasted the bitter undercurrents of the civil war still running in Irish society the writer, donning the neutralising bullswool came in at the end of the movement "to reabsorb Republicans and Free Staters' (leader, *The Irish Times*, February 29th).
There is pride in the recollections of old soldiers of *esprit de corps* in the Army, and the writer has his own happy memories. But you make a narrow analysis of the history of the Emergency period in "Honour Due".
A tribute is also long overdue to the Guardians of the Peace of Ireland who toiled in the Garda blue no less patriotically in difficult times half a lifetime ago".

Having detailed the trojan work done by the Gardai in the foundation and organisation of the LDF and the LSF, Gregory concludes -

"In giving due credit to the Army for the healing of old wounds, the contribution of the Garda Siochana, true to their role as the Guardians of the Peace of Ireland, should not be overlooked". Buala Bos to that.

The new naval patrol vessel L.E. Aisling undergoing sea trials in Cork last week. The Aisling is the fourth of the Irish-designed patrol vessels to be built for the Naval Service by Verolme Cork Dockyard and was launched at the yard in October 1979. her sea trials were held over two days in rough seas with winds sometimes reaching force 9. Following the trials, she will be given a final check before being handed over to the Naval Service in mid-April. (Photo: Bateman, Cork).

Cpl. S. Dineen about to score for the S. Comd. in the All Army Basketball championship. (Photo: Photosphere).

Capt. P. Bushell, 1 FA Reg., compere, with the Band of the Southern Comd. at a concert in Ballincollig.

Hail, and Farewell

Lt. Col. P. Hayes who has retired was manager of **An Cosantoir** *for 5 years, during which time he showed keen interest in the development of the journal. He is wished every happiness with his new career. And congrats to recently promoted Lt. Col. N. Leckey who was manager of the journal for the last year. He is the new OC of 3 Inf. Bn.*

Lively tunes

The Army had a big share in the recent concert of the Third Day Chorale when the Army No. 1 Band was conducted by Comdt. F. O'Callaghan and the choir by Marie O'Shea wife of Comdt. P. Murphy S & T. The concert was held in Bayside Church, Sutton.

Top Class

The current recruiting advt. has won three awards for Arrow Advertising. ICAD made the awards for the Best Direction, Best editing and Best Public Service Commercial.

SOLO CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF IRELAND BY KAYAK

A solo circumnavigation of Ireland was recently undertaken by Pte. Thomas Daly of 'E' Coy, 15 Inf. Bn., FCA. Pte. Daly used a fibre glass copy of the traditional Eskimo kayak measuring 17 foot by 20 inches, into which he had to pack a tent, a sleeping bag, food, charts, cooking utensils, change of clothing, etc.

The planning of the trip was complicated by the postal strike and took one and a half years to attain the necessary standard of fitness. Pte. Daly trained seven times a week. This included four periods of circuit training and three of endurance runs. He planned to complete the trip in 10 weeks as a previous British expedition had completed it in 7 weeks.

When he strated from Brandan, Co. Kerry, he had intended paddling 24 miles per day and resting every fifth day with allowances for severe weather and other problems. He usually rose between 0500 hrs. and 1000 hrs. depending on the tides, and after a light breakfast packed the boat and set out. He normally spent up to nine hours hours on the water and had some chocolate, if the weather permitted. On landing he had to erect his tent, change his clothing, cook, do the navigation for the following day and write up his log.

The West coast was potentially the most dangerous, his longest single crossing was 24 miles across Donegal Bay. His boat was holed at one stage but he managed to repair it with his emergency repair kit. Apart from that he had no bad experiences on the West coast. The East coast proved to be the most difficult with persistant southerly and south westerly winds. He took a two day rest in Dublin to recover from exhaustion. The last leg of the journey, the South West coast, proved to be a mixture of fog, high winds and big seas, with long open crossings of the bays. The worst single day was an eleven hour nonstop paddle from Gurnsay Sound to St. Finais Bay in South Kerry.

Pte. Daly arrived safe and sound at Brandan, 48 days after his departure and 10 days faster than the fastest previous expedition.

NOTE: Pte. Daly would like to point out that solo canoeing is very dangerous and should only be undertaken by very experienced canoeists.

Bray Shamrock:

St. Patrick's Day in Bray was enlivened by the appearance of a colour Party from 21 Inf. Bn. It consisted of Lt. J. Good and Sgts. D. Kavanagh and P. McCauley with the Civic Parade. Earlier in the day a mass was offered for deceased members of the FCA, LDF and ONE, and shamrock was blessed and distributed.

Sgt. W. King, AHQ, who received a bronze medal and certificate for bravery at a presentation in the Mansion House on the 2nd of April. W. Cummisky, Lord Mayor of Dublin, presented the awards for Sgt. King's rescue of two women from a blazing building on the North Wall in November 1977.

Pte. Stephen Griffin, who died of gunshot wounds in Ram Bam hospital, Haifa, on the 15th of April. He was shot during a Militia attack on his post on April 7th. Pte. Griffin enlisted as an apprentice in 1974. He served with the 1st Field Coy Corps of Engineers and the 46 Inf. Bn. UNIFIL. He was a native of Rahoon, Co. Galway, and was a well known amateur boxer. Pte. Griffin's family donated his kidneys to a 16 yr. old girl and a 32 yr. old man in Israel. Both operations were successful. Ar dheis De go raibh a anam.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor,
An Cosantoir.

55 Moyderwell,
Tralee.

Coosan Camp

A Chara,

I am the sole survivor of those who attended this Officers' Training Camp at Coosan Point, Athlone, in September 1915.

The picture you publish on Page 35 of *An Cosantoir* (February '80) reads from left to right: Terence McSwiney, Cork (Lord Mayor): William Mullins, Tralee; John Green, Clones; Jack Brennan, Roscommon (later Salthill); J. J. (Ginger) O'Connell, Camp O/C; Paul Galligan, Cavan (T.D.); Michael Spillane, Killarney; Richard Fitzgerald, (Fitzgerald Stadium) Killarney; Larry Lardiner, Athenry; Donal O Bouchela, (Buckley) Kilcock, Co. Kildare.

I have a copy of this Photo in my home since 1915 but it is not as clear as yours, it is faded a little now. As to the picture on page 36 the names read as follows:- Front Row, left to right: John Green, Clones; Donal O Bouchela, Kilcock, Co. Kildare; William Mullins, Tralee; Michael Cremmins, Dublin; Jack Brennan, Roscommon. Standing: Richard Fitzgerald, Killarney; Michael Spillane, Killarney; J. J. Burke, Dublin, Camp Quartermaster; J. J. (Ginger) O'Connell, Dublin, Camp O/C; Paul Galligan, Cavan, afterwards T.D.; Larry Lardiner, Athenry; Terence McSwiney, Cork (died on hunger strike); Sean Kerrins, Scartaglin, Co. Kerry. The man in civilian dress could be Coll, from Bruree, Co. Limerick.

I have a picture something similar to this which was published in all the papers in 1966 during the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Rising.

You mention a few names of men who are not in those groups, but who were at the Camp, and of whom I have another picture. They are: Austin Stack, Dick Mulcahy, Sean Lester, Donal Barrett, Pierce McCann etc.

This picture shows a number of us lined up with our utensils for our grub and it looks a very natural one, in fact is is in Dublin at the moment being copied, with more of my photos, by *Anvil Books.*

I go to Dublin very often T.G., for my age I am very lively and healthy. All down the years I have been very much sought after by historians seeking answers to questions in connection with events down here in Kerry, but they did not get much out of me as I decided I could, and did, write my own memoirs.

In 1918 when Dick Mulcahy was appointed Chief of Staff a re-organisation of the whole Volunteers took place and the counties were divided into Brigades. Kerry had three Brigades, No. 1 Tralee HQ, No. 2 Killarney and No. 3 Caherciveen. In that year we got our commissions through him and I was made Brigade QM. Each year we got our commissions through him and I was made Brigade QM. Each Brigade had five officers, an O/C, Vice O/C, Adjutant, QM and IO, that was 15 officers. For some years I am the sole surviving Brigade officer.

I am one of the few men alive who were the nucleus of the Army as it has been down the years, and is today, and I am quite proud of it.

Mise,
William Mullins,
QM Kerry 1 Brig. 1918-1922.

CIVIL DEFENCE:

If deterrence fails and war comes to Europe, we must anticipate that nuclear weapons would be used against our own forces and that the Soviets would have little concern for European urban areas. We also must anticipate escalation to strategic nuclear exchange. We have faced these possibilities in the past. Failure to continue to face them and to develop counter tactics and damage control contingencies would be foolish. Allowing fear to immobilize our efforts toward development of credible TNF deterrence would be criminal.

MILITARY REVIEW, U.S.

206 TOBAR FÍORGHLAN GAEDHILGE

1806

OIFIG AN CHOGHAIDH A MBAILE ÁTHA CLIATH, AN 1D LÁ DO NÓBHEMBER, 1806

RIAGHLACHA agus Orduighthe le Arm an Ríogh chur an ordu-hodh níos fearr, agus leis na Saighdiúraighe bheith a slighe níos fearr, mar tá a Bharrántas an Ríogh don 7a lá do Octóber, 1806, agus an Achtaíbh áirighthe do deineamh an Siosa deirreanach don Phairliament.

AM AGUS TÉARMA LIOSTÁLA

Ansna Coisighthe	-	-	7 mbliaghna
„ Marcsluagh	-	-	10 „
„ Ordonás	-	-	12 „

Fir ar mhian leó dul air aigheadh leis an Dara Téarma Seirbhíse liostálfar airís iad.

Ansna Coisighthe	-	-	7 mbliaghna
„ Marcsluagh	-	-	7 „
„ Ordonás	-	-	5 „

Ní luálfar do mhaor ná do Shaighdiúr liostáil air an Dara Téarma Seirbhíse, acht air tthaoibh aistigh do Bhliaghain do chrích an Céad Téarma; ioná air an Tríughadh Téarma acht a ffogas dhá bhliaghan do dheirigh an Dara Téarma; agus ní leigthear an Téarma Nuadh do thosuighe a cCás air bith ach tar éis chríochnaithe an Téarma roimhe.

Ní luálfar do Mhaor nó do Shaighdiúr liostáil airís, ná gealmhain go liostálfa a Regiment ar

6 Cill Mantain Place,
Bray, Co. Wicklow.

Editor,
An Cosantoir.

A Chara,

The enclosed papers may be of interest. They have been taken from a fairly old book *Tobar Fiorghlan Gaedhilge* which is in the possession of a friend.

I imagine they would be of interest for a couple of reasons. The fact that there were evidently so many Irish speakers in the British army in 1806, that the authorities thought it worth while to publish the conditions of pay and service in Irish. The terminology used for the various ranks, and corps. And the text, generally, which with a little effort can be understood.

Le mor-mheas
Padraic O Casaide
Ex-Sgt. 2u Cath. Cois. Res.

Headquarters,
Southern Command,
Collins Bks., Cork.

The Editor,
An Cosantoir.

Dear Sir,

I noted with interest your photograph of the Congress of 1932 and the letter from Comdt. Leo Brennan (Retd.) in a recent *Cosantoir.* It is interesting to see all the Officers in the Guard of Honour wearing medals. As neither the Emergency Medal nor either of the Pre-Truce Medals had been issued at that time is this the first photograph of Irish Officers wearing medals? I have heard that this medal was struck for Officers of the Guard of Honour only and I wonder can some erudite reader with a historical turn of mind confirm or deny this.

J. E. Dawson, Lt. Col.

BOOK REVIEWS

TEN YEARS OF TERRORISM: Collected Views. (Royal United Services Institute, London). Seeley, Service & Co. Ltd. £8.50 + £4.95. (Paper Back)

Much of the literature on this subject produced in the bigger countries has a curiously unrealistic tone. This book shows some signs of chastened hard thinking. On past form one would not look for much insight from John Terraine or Prof. Laqueur. Gen. Clutterbuck is worth reading - he does not mount his hobby-horse to defend the Derry shootings this time. Lord Grey and Lord Caradon have good contributions and Mr. Van Straubenzee displays more enlightenment than most. Col. Wegener, of the German BGS which succeeded at Mogadishu, and some Dutch officers who were involved in the actions against the South Moluccans, are all worth careful reading. The discussions on the pros and cons of special forces, and on opening fire, are interesting.

The media are well represented. Mr. Martin Bell of the BBC says that in August 1969, on instructions from "the powers above" . . . "when Catholics were burned out of their homes in the Falls by Protestants who attacked them from Shankill . . . the BBC reports gave no indication of who these refugees were . . . the public was not to know . . . who was attacking whom." He now thinks this was a "grave mistake".

Taken all round, a book to be read.

E. D. D.

THE TANGENT FACTOR. Lawrence Sanders. Panther £1.04.

What makes a novel exciting? A good plot? Believable characters? Plenty of action and just the right amount of sex to add a little spice to your reading. The "Tangent Factor" contains all these and more.

This is the story of a new emerging African Nation - Asante - The new President - OBIRI ANOKYE - who came to power after the overthrow of King Prempeh IV - is anxious to build up his armed forces with the intention of invading the neighbouring countries - starting with TOGO and BENIN and concluding with a United African State as his ultimate aim. To reach this end he buys weapons from foreign powers on a very small scale so as not to draw attention to the fact.

Helping him to reach his objective in Starrett Petroleum's Representative in Africa Mr. Peter Tangent, the main character of this book. A much travelled man who finds himself acting as a go-between for the American Oil Company and Obiri Anokye and eventually being caught up in the power struggle between the countries. After a lot of toing and froing between Asante and America, Tangent finds himself burning the candle at both ends with his loyalty in doubt.

This novel is highly entertaining and is strongly recommended. The story moves at a good pace building up to a thrilling climax where one is compelled to read on to the next page and culminating at just the right pitch. This book starts with great promise and the conclusion leaves room for a sequel. I for one would hope to read this sequel.

W.W.

"IRELAND - GRAVEYARD OF THE SPANISH ARMADA" T. P. Kilfeather. Anvil reprint; 142 pages. £1.50.

This excellent account of one of the greatest and most ill-fated of naval enterprises is deservedly reprinted. It is a popular account, published in 1967, based on contemporary sources but without the references which often deter the ordinary reader, although the lack of an index and bibliography must be deplored.

In May 1588 the greatest fleet ever seen was launched from Spain by King Philip II against the England of Elizabeth I. It was thought to be 'invincible', but the design of many of its ships was obsolete and the seamanship of its admiral was inadequate. After being outmanoeuvred in the English Channel by bad weather and good English seamanship, it had to retreat by the Atlantic. About a quarter of the vessels, 24 or so, perished on the Irish coast. The fate of the sailors from the elements, the merciless English and the greedy or fearful Irish was pathetic.

The author's experience as a journalist and his life-long interest in Spanish wrecks give unusual vividness to his narrative.

One of the worst disasters happened after three great ships sought shelter off Mullaghmore in Sligo. As the birth of the British Empire was marked by a tragedy there, its demise has recently been marred by another. Lord Mountbatten died at this place. 'Sic transit gloria mundi!"

Cahal Cullen

MODEL SOLDIERS IN COLOUR. Roy Dilley and Philip Stearns. Blandford. £4.95.

This is the latest in the Blandford Military Uniforms series, and follows their usual format of an introduction and general write-up of the subject. A collection of colour plates and an explanation/description of the illustrations. However in this book the publishers have deviated slightly from uniforms as such to the related and equally fascinating world of model soldiers.

The background, history and evolution of military miniatures is quite well done, considering the difficulty of encapsulating such a wide field into some 40 pages of text. If you know absolutely nothing about the subject, this is an excellent introduction, but for those with some aquaintance, its brevity is somewhat disappointing. There are 140 colour plates of models, well photographed, and despite being jammed 2 and 3 to a 7½in. X 5in. page, manage to show the skill, versatility and occasionally the sheer brilliance of the painters and animators. But disappointingly again, quite a number of the photographs have been seen before, some as far back as 1964, when Philip Stearns coauthored another book with Peter Blum. The colour plates are described in a gush of superlatives in a style a fashion show scriptwriter would be proud to have. You are welcomed into the cosy world of the proficient Max, the respected Peter, the prominent Sid, not forgetting the distinctive John and the competent Bill, while the neat Mike must never be confused with the clean and unfussy Mike, and many others. But those who are not within the magic circle are severely referred to by surname without the courtesy of prefix.

The book concludes with a recommended reading list (out of 42, the authors modestly suggest 6 of their own), a list of magazines and periodicals, a list of modelling societies and a list of some commercial model manufacturers. The care that was taken in the compilation of the lists may perhaps be gauged by the entry for the Irish Model Soldier Society - the address given was the private address of a former chairman who left the country 7 or 8 years ago.

This is the sort of book that if you already have the other 9 books in the series, you might as well complete the set. But otherwise you would probably be wiser to keep in your pocket, the rather hefty £4.95 plus tax, which is being asked for this rather lightweight book.

F. K. O'S.

WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS. Philip J. Haythornthwaite. Blanford Press. 188pp, Illustrated. St.£8.95.

With the plethora of material available of the Napoleonic Wars these days, one is pleasantly surprised to discover something new on the subject. The 'something new' in the work under review here is its treatment of the Artillery, and Engineers.

Both of these arms could be decisive in warfare of the period, but despite the fact that the man who gave his name to these wars was a gunner, both are curiously neglected in the majority of general works on Napoleonic warfare.

A total of 44 pages, the longest chapter in the book, are given over to these two arms, covering such things as the physical size of the guns, the various parts of gun and carriage, ammunition, tools and side arms, moving, firing, loading and other drills, ammunition wagons and caissons, field forges, rockets, fortifications, pontoons and bridging etc.

While the other arms don't get such in depth treatment they aren't neglected either, with sections on the Staff and Medical Services as well. Reading the chapter on living conditions one appreciates the hardships and privations endured as part of the daily round then.

The one complaint I could make is that whilst Britain and France are covered in some depth, and Austria, Prussia and Russia are also given a lesser degree of coverage, Spain and the German and Italian States are practically ignored. However, since it is the authors intention to give an overall view of his subject, this complaint cannot really be sustained. We are also told that the Dumbarton Fencibles commandeered Irish jaunting cars to take them to the Battle of Arklow in 1798. I wonder were the jarveys leprechauns?

The book concludes with a useful bibliography, a six page chronological list of battles, giving outcome and commanders, and a very useful ten page glossary of contemporary terms. All in all, a very useful work, and a first class introduction to the techniques and equipment of the Napoleonic Wars. Blandford books still offer good value for money. It should I think be pointed out to those familiar with the usual Blandford colour series that this book is not in that series, measuring 25cm by 19. Unfortunately it's got no colour illustrations either.

MEIER

"THE SACK OF ROME" E. R. Chamberlin. Batsford. 224 pages. illustrated. £6.95.

This is a fascinating account of one of the great tragedies of history, told by an expert. Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, was theoretically protector of the Pope and the Holy City of Rome. Yet, on Tuesday, 7 May 1527, the 'imperial army', some 20,000 starving, desperate men, found themselves leaderless and footloose in the wealthy but defenceless city. The author gives a clear and moving account of the complicated causes of the sack and its tragic results. He is a master of witty, lucid English, as well as Italian Renaissance history, about which he has several books to his credit. Although his account is popular, it is based on contemporary sources, printed, painted or sketched; the reader is never far from judicious citation or apt illustration. Besides the principal protagonists: the Emperor, the Pope - Clement VII (Medici) - Francois I of France and his tragic cousin, Charles, Duke of Bourbon; nearly every important contemporary leader and writer in Western Europe was involved or left a comment, from the ambitious Cardinal Wolsey, seeking divorce for his monarch and the papal tiara for himself, to the cynical Niccolo Machiavelli whose nationalistic ambitions for his beloved homeland were to be retarded for another three centuries.

A typographical lacuna was noted in the caption to illustration 10.

Cathal Cullen

"THE NORMAN INVASION OF IRELAND" Richard Roche. Anvil reprint. 134 pages. £1.40.

This paperback was published in 1970 and one hopes it will continue in print. It is a well-researched, well-written and well-documented account of one of the crucial events in our history, which is also one of the most misunderstood. Why did the 'Normans' come to Ireland? In answer to Dermot McMorrough's invitation? So runs the popular view, but Roche shows that they were already there, through commerce, marriage and military alliances. In answer to Pope Adrian IV's invitation to King Henry II to reform the Irish Church? So runs the anticlerical view, but Roche shows how the reforms had already taken place.

The author, whose ancestors came with the invasion, is a journalist. He has a rare gift for narrating the dry, familiar events of history in a fresh and vivid way, and at the same time concisely and clearly. His use of contemporary documents is particularly competent: incomprehensible as well as inaccessible to the ordinary reader, he brings them to life, and where their authenticity or meaning is in doubt, his analysis is masterly.

Paradoxically, Roche argues, and not without reason, that the tragedy for Ireland was not the invasion but its failure. This prevented the emergence of a new nation that showed every sign of being able to absorb its conquerors as the Romans did the Greeks. The tragic results of repeated attempts to complete the conquest are still unhappily with us!

Cathal Cullen

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"INTERCEPT" Josef Garlinski. J. M. Dent & Sons. £7.95.

The initial reaction to a book like "Intercept" is one of surprise. What appears on the surface to be a book concerned with the deciphering of German codes during World War Two actually contains quite an insight into the World politics of that era. It is an interesting book for the historian and the mathematician alike. It is written in a readable style and does not get involved in laborious technical detail.

Being Polish, Garlinski gives us a slant on the course of the war which we do not normally get from books of this nature written by American or English authory. Quite a substantial section of the book, in fact, is devoted to the friction between Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin, and how Poland "lost her freedom" after the war because of the weakness and indecision of Roosevelt and Churchill towards Stalin. However, not all the book is taken up with politics. There is an absorbing account of "The Red Orchestra" (a Russian intelligence network in Western Europe during World War Two) and an intriguing look at American attempts to break Japanese codes. The German side of the story is also well covered, including their amazing naivete in their belief that their ciphers would not be broken, despite numerous indications to the contrary throughout the course of the war.

The central theme of the book, intercepting and breaking the German cipher machine — "Enigma", is related to the main events of the war and those events immediately preceding it, which are dealt with in a chronological manner. The breaking of these codes was a marvellous asset to the Allies and gave them a tremendous advantage over the Germans throughout the entire war.

It is a source of great pride to Garlinski that it was Polish Intelligence, prior to the war, who captured the first "Enigma" and supplied the vital information necessary for the construction of a decoding machine to the British.

L. D. C.

NO TRAVEL LIKE RUSSIAN TRAVEL. Nora Beloff. Allen & Unwin. 188pp. £5.95.

The author, who has long been known as one of the more lucid and informative of correspondents for *The Economist* and *The Observer*, has written an account of her travel by car throughout the Soviet Union. We have all read our share of travellers tales and indeed there have by this stage been quite a few books about tourists and travellers to the USSR, so the obvious question that arises is - does this book tell us anything new?

Well, the answer is: it does and it doesn't. Nora Beloff does not produce any new startling facts. The route travelled was conventional and communication with the people whom they encountered was feasible and illuminating. There are the usual accounts of the shortage of certain commodities in the Soviet Union. We hear once again about the incredible refusal of the Soviet Authorities to rectify simple matters which are annoying to foreign visitors and have a completely disproportionate effect on the Soviet tourist industry. It makes you wonder when the authorities in that country will take some notice of the perpetually repeated and re-iterated lists of petty annoyances and totally unnecessary obstacles to enjoying a holiday.

On the credit side, the book deals with aspects of Soviet travel which are probably unique to the author and her companion. There is an account of a visit to an animal conservation centre at Askania Nova. Here they saw the work that has been done in preserving the flora and fauna of Russia and they were able to see one of the last remaining examples of a genuine Russian steppe. It may come as a surprise to readers to learn that intensive cultivation, expanded populations and the march of progress has damaged the texture of the steppe soil to such a degree that there is now an urgent need for preventive measures.

Finally, what will the Russians themselves think about this book? I think it's fair to say that it will not be a best-seller with the authorities in the Kremlin. The Soviets are still, unfortunately, extremely sensitive about "criticism" of their country or its way of life. Unfortunately, criticism in this context means anything that deviates from fulsome praise and uncritical observation. This is not to say that the Soviet authorities are always unreasonable or intolerant. In the decades that have elapsed since foreign tourists were first admitted to the Soviet Union, the people there have had many experiences of the "Nothing-could-be-right-about-the-Soviet-Union" type of tourist. Nora Beloff is critical, as one would expect of an experienced, much travelled foreign correspondent, but there are times when it is difficult to escape the conclusion that her own family background is influencing her judgement. It certainly seems that wuoting the example of Konstantin Bogatyerev, a Russian writer well known for his translations from the German, is, to say the least, rather selective. It is narrated how this writer helped an American Germanist Henry Glade to compare the translation of a well known novel by Heinrich Boll. The two of them then wrote an article which was published by the American University of Dayton entitled "The translator as a censor".

"A few days after it appeared, 51-year-old Bogatyerev was found near his home in Moscow, lying in a pool of blood, with his skull broken by some heavy metal object. There were no signs of robbery; his money and belongings were untouched. He was buried near Pasternak's grave in Peredelkino, and those unorthodox writers who dared attend the funeral are convinced he was the victim of the KGB summary justice."

None of us is particularly enamoured of the KGB, but I find it difficult to accept this incident.

This is the year of the Moscow Olympics and thousands of people will be visiting the Soviet Union for the first and only time in their lives. If they decide to do their homework by reading accounts of travel in the Soviet Union, this book will have the advantage of preparing them for a lot of the shortcomings that they are going to meet there, but it would be a pity if their preconceived notions of how Russians react to foreigners and what their outlook on the world in general is like were too strongly influenced by the views expressed by the author of this book.

M. D. B.

OLD HAT:

Jokes about the Irish, despite the current fashion, are not a recent phenomenon. Here is one from 200 years ago, culled from 'The Mirror's Image', a reprint of Captain Francis Grose's Advice to the Officers of the British Army: With the Addition of Some Hints to the Drummer and Private Soldier', published in 1782.

An Irish sergeant, told to practise his men in shooting, put up a pole for them to fire at, stationing half of his men on one side of it and the other half on the opposite side. Before shooting began, an officer appeared and stopped them, pointing out that they were bound to wound or kill each other. "Kill each other!" exclaimed the sergeant. "Why, they are all our own men!"

SOLDIER, U.K.

YOUNG SALT:

The chance to take early command, to have greater responsibility at the four to eight-year point, and to assume greater responsibility early on would be worth more that many of the material benefits touted by retention experts. The job satisfaction that seems built into a command-at-sea tour or an early position of high responsibility would be well placed at the early center point of an officer's career in terms of retaining the caliber of officer who signed on to sail.

PROCEEDINGS, U.S.

IMAGINATIVE COE?

The community as a whole expects from its engineers ideas, structures and equipment that will enable it to live more easily and work more effectively. So also, the Army is entitled to expect from its engineers systems that will enable it to do its job more effectively. We can not realise that expectation unless we increase both the breadth and the depth of the engineering knowledge available within the Corps, nor could we apply it if we allowed its acquisition to be at the expense of our military ability. To achieve all this a substantial change in our officer training scheme is needed. The manning implications will not be popular, but they must be accepted.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS JOURNAL, U.K.

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